



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/715,935	11/17/2000	Xiangxin Bi	2950.16US02	9146

62274 7590 07/16/2007
DARDI & ASSOCIATES, PLLC
220 S. 6TH ST.
SUITE 2000, U.S. BANK PLAZA
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402

EXAMINER

STOUFFER, KELLY M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

1762

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
-----------	---------------

07/16/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/715,935	BI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Kelly Stouffer	1762	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 June 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 18-38 and 62-73 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 33-38 and 71-73 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 18-28 and 62-70 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 29-32 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 21 May 2007 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Due to the amendments, the 35 USC 112 2nd paragraph rejection of claims 33-38 is withdrawn. There are no outstanding 35 USC 112 2nd paragraph rejection issues of claims 62-66.

The remainders of the applicant's arguments has been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 18-20, 22-24, 25-28, 62, and 64 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent number 5043548 to Whitney et al. in view of US Patent 6280802 to Akedo et al.

Regarding claim 18, Whitney et al. discloses a method of coating a substrate comprising reacting a reactant stream within a flow (Examples) by directing a radiation beam at the reactant stream to produce within the flow a product stream comprising particles downstream from the radiation beam, or at least the effective area of the

Art Unit: 1762

radiation beam, wherein the particles are produced by a reaction driven by the radiation beam and the flow passes through the radiation beam and is directed towards a substrate, which is also a beam dump as broadly defined in the instant specification (columns 2 and 3 lines 65-16). Whitney et al. also discloses moving the substrate relative to the flow of the product stream (Examples) with a coating comprising fused or melted particles (columns 2 and 3 lines 65-16). Whitney, however, teaches a beam that intersects with the substrate, though it is scattered when it intersects the substrate, though intersection of the substrate does not fulfill a purpose in the invention of Whitney, the intersection is a result of the experimental set-up (column 3 lines 15-40, column 7 lines 1-15). Akedo et al. teaches several experimental set-ups including those with energy beams, or lasers, that do not intersect at the substrate but at strategic points in the coating material flow, so that ultrafine particle acceleration control and the vacuum chamber interior control can be performed separately (column 7 lines 9-37), and the time of interaction of the particles and the high-energy beam can be controlled and appropriately activated (column 7 lines 41-61). See also Figures 2-4 (among others).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Whitney et al. to include a laser beam that did not intersect with the substrate, as taught by Akedo et al., in order to control the ultrafine particle acceleration and the vacuum chamber interior separately, and the time of interaction of the particles and the high-energy beam can be controlled and appropriately activated.

Art Unit: 1762

With regard to claims 19 and 20, the radiation source used by Whitney et al. is a laser (abstract).

With regard to claim 22, Whitney et al. shows the reactant stream elongated in a direction along the propagation of the reactant beam in Figure 2

Regarding claims 23, 24 and 26 the substrate may move relative to the product stream in Whitney et al. (Fig. 2 and Examples) to deposit product particles on the substrate from a reactant stream elongated in a direction along the propagation of the reactant beam or laser.

Regarding claim 25, upon further review of the claim, it was determined by the examiner that the broad language of the claim encompasses removing one substrate from the apparatus, and replacing the substrate with another. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to achieve this as the apparatus was made to process more than one substrate in its lifetime.

Regarding claim 27, Whitney et al. also discloses that the reactant inlet or nozzle may move relative to the substrate to sweep particles across the substrate in column 7 lines 41-43.

Regarding claim 28, the conduit or nozzle of Whitney et al. is shown in Fig. 2 and the reactant inlet or nozzle may move relative to the substrate to sweep particles across the substrate in column 7 lines 41-43.

With regard to claim 62, the radiation source used by Whitney et al. is a laser (abstract).

Art Unit: 1762

With regard to claim 64, Whitney et al. shows the reactant stream elongated in a direction along the propagation of the reactant beam in Figure 2

4. Claims 21, 63 and 65-70 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Whitney et al. and Akedo et al. in view of US Patent number 5874134 to Rao et al.

Whitney et al. and Akedo et al. include the provisions of claims 65-68 and 70 as discussed above. In addition Whitney et al. shows only depositing a layer on a portion of a substrate in Figure 2 and describes the desirability of only coating portions of the substrate in column 1 et seq. Whitney et al. and Akedo et al. do not include a substrate that may be temperature controlled with means of heating and cooling the substrate. Rao et al. teaches that the substrate may be temperature controlled by means to heat and cool the substrate in order to prevent grain growth in the deposited layer and to make the deposited layer more dense (column 4 lines 34-67 and column 7 lines 2-10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Whitney et al. and Akedo et al. to include a substrate that may be temperature controlled with means of heating and cooling the substrate as taught by Rao et al. in order to prevent grain growth in the deposited layer and to make the deposited layer more dense.

Regarding claims 21, 63 and 69, Whitney et al. and Akedo et al. include the provisions of these claims except for pumping on the reaction chamber to maintain flow or the stream of particles. Rao et al. describes pumping a on the vacuum chamber,

Art Unit: 1762

which one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized as maintaining flow or a stream of particles within the chamber, to remove byproducts from the chamber (column 6 lines 50-61).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Whitney et al. and Akedo et al. to include pumping on the reaction chamber to maintain flow or a stream of particles as taught by Rao et al. in order to remove byproducts from the reaction chamber.

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claims 29-32 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

6. Claims 33-38 and 71-73 are allowed.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kelly Stouffer whose telephone number is (571) 272-2668. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 7:00-5:30.

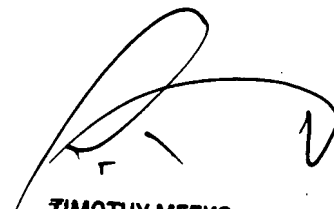
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Timothy Meeks can be reached on (571) 272-1423. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 1762

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Kelly Stouffer
Examiner
Art Unit 1762

kms



TIMOTHY MEEKS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER